

Today's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 282.
The following is published.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1896. [1144]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underland has received instructions from the ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road,
ON
MONDAY, the 27th day of July, 1896,
AT 11 A.M.
FOUR CHESTS CONTAINING
MALWA OPIUM.

The Opium will be sold in FOUR LOTS and can be inspected at the POLICE STORE, CENTRAL STATION, on any day previous to the Sale between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. The vendor does not guarantee the condition, quantity or quality of Opium in any chest. The above Opium is sold with reserve, and the vendor reserves to himself the right to bid by himself for his agents.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery, and immediate delivery to be taken.
Note:—A removal permit must be obtained before the chests can be removed.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

ZETLAND LODGE.
No. 525, E.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 5 to 6 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
—Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1145]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
THE Steamship

"TIENTSIN,"
Captain Pennefather, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
—Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1001]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"POLYPHEMUS,"
Captain Gaudwin, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
—Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1116]

"STRATH" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"STRATHNEVE,"
Captain Paton, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 10th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODD, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
—Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [650]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE Company's Steamship

"EUPLECTELA,"
Captain Morris, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th August.
For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
—Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1142]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Atsuta Saturdays, 15th August.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ASLON,"
will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOREA and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 15th August.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUADRUPLET, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
—Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1143]

DAKIN CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRY VADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures. Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and other Large Consumers. Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
—Hongkong, 21st May, 1896. [1437]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS

OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

POTASH WATER.

SELTZER WATER.

LITHIA WATER.

SARSAPARILLA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

GINGER ALE.

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for B. Water that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
—Hongkong, 4th July, 1896. [1146]

BIRTHS.
At Bangkok, on the 3rd July, the wife of D. BAIRD, of a son.

At Coppee, Singapore, on the 5th inst., the wife of F. DOUGLAS OSBORNE, of a son.

At No. 1, Larut Road, Penang, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. EZEKIEL A. MANASSEH, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
On the 11th June at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Frank Smith, CARL THOROD MEYER, of Bremen and Shanghai, to ISABELLE ELKANOR, elder daughter of Captain E. W. TISDALL, Shanghai, China.

DEATH.
On the 10th inst., at the General Hospital, Singapore, FREDERICK ECKERSLEY, of the Pulic Brand Smelting Works, aged 30.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

SO-CALLED!

We are afraid that Mr. McCallum would not like it at all if we wrote of him and addressed him as the "So-called Sanitary Superintendent," and always referred to the organisation of which he is so devoted a servant as the "So-called Sanitary Board." Yet there would be far more truth, far more significance in the epithet when so applied than there is in his application of it to the late Permanent Committee, of which he writes so very contemptuously in his official minutes. The Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board was nominated by the Board at a sitting at which all the members were present, not by a mutilated Board consisting of a minority of the whole. It was given its name by the Board by formal resolution. It had delegated to it by the Board all the extraordinary powers vested in the Board by the special clauses of the Public Health Ordinance dealing with epidemics. Its appointment was recognized and formally sanctioned by the Governor in Executive Council, and a little later, by Ordinance, and any defect in the mode of its first appointment, any deficiency in its powers, was, with full knowledge, amended and perfected by the Legislative Council. It sat in *permanence* every day and all day long while the plague lasted, reporting to the Sanitary Board at each fortnightly meeting. All power was left in its hands until the battle was won and the crisis had passed, and both the Government and the inhabitants of the colony were very proud and very pleased that there was a Permanent Committee in existence to do the work that had to be done in those dreary days when cases and deaths were increasing in number every day, when medical assistance was being sought on every side, and when every available man in the Civil Service, in the Police, in the Army and Navy, was enlisted in the struggle, and when the one great anxiety of the members of the Permanent Committee was to know what to do or where to find men if the epidemic attained larger dimensions, as it threatened to do. There were no sneers then at the "So-called Permanent Committee," no complaints then that the members did not spend their

time in writing minutes, in endorsing documents, in forwarding copies, in preparing tabular statements, in all the thousand and one refinements of office routine and red tape. Every moment was precious. There was no time for forms. The Committee were expressly authorized, in order to save time, to communicate direct with the Colonial Secretary, with the General, and with the Governor, and were told by the Governor that whatever they thought it right to do they were to do and he would support them to the full extent of his powers. The Acting Secretary of the Sanitary Board, Mr. RAM, had something far more important to do than to docket papers and post up his letter books. He saw to the supply of coffins, of disinfectants, of tools, of men. He superintended the work of the officers of the Sanitary Board in fact, not merely in name. He did first-class work and got little thanks and no reward for it. The gentleman who now finds fault with Mr. RAM and sneers at the Permanent Committee has never, in fact, been Superintendent. He has been Secretary; an able, a conscientious, a zealous and devoted Secretary it is true; but his work as Superintendent has always been sacrificed to his duties as Secretary. He is less a Superintendent than ever now. He truly is the "so-called" Superintendent of a "so-called" Sanitary Board. He has the title, but another does the work. The Medical Officer of Health supervises. The Sanitary Board is no longer a Board, no longer what the Public Health Ordinance designed it to be, no longer what the public ask for and want. It is without brains and without power, the laughingstock of the people, a disgrace to the Government, cast for damages in the Civil Courts, derided at the Police Court, condemned by all. And this so-called Superintendent who does not superintend, and this so-called Sanitary Board—the Director of Public Works under another name—in its official correspondence, in its recorded minutes, at its public sittings, sneers at the Permanent Committee, which at least did its work and did it effectively, because its papers and correspondence are not found in apple-pie order, neatly bundled up in red tape and carefully indexed, and the Colonial Secretary, who himself took a large part in the work of the Committee and knows what it did and how its members exerted themselves, allows all this to pass under his eyes without notice and without reproach! There is no excuse for him. There are excuses for Mr. McCallum. He was not here in 1894. He knows nothing of the work done then and he cannot realize the position. He is an able and conscientious public servant, devoted to his work and giving his life for it, and has earned a right to have and to express an opinion. He can be forgiven, but he should not shut his eyes to his own position—a Superintendent who does not superintend, under a Sanitary Board that is not a Board, but a mockery and a farce. He should not condemn and despise the work of the Permanent Committee, for, by universal consent at the time, however it may have been criticised since, it was a *bona fide* consulting body, sat daily for hours devising means for combating the plague, and it did its work efficiently and promptly, even if a little irregularly and high-handedly.

TELEGRAMS.
REUTERS' MESSAGES.
THE CRETA TROUBLE.
LONDON, July 16th.
Grave complications in Crete are feared, owing to the aggressive attitude of the Turkish troops, and a deadlock between the Governor and the military chiefs.

Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons that the Powers had strongly remonstrated with the Porte, and had urged that troops in Crete should remain on the defensive.

EGYPT.
Uneasiness is felt in Egypt at the shortness of the water supply.

THE REBELLION IN AFRICA.
The King's Royal Rifles have sailed from Malta for the Cape.

(From *Le Courrier de Saigon*.)
MORE CONFIDENCE.
PARIS, July 6th.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet, subsequent to the defeat of M. Doumergue's party, who endeavored to get an Income Tax Bill through the House.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.
PARIS, July 6th.

Yesterday there were 278 deaths from cholera in Egypt.

(From *the St. Paul Observer*.)
A NEW KING!
LONDON, July 5th.

Nyamanda, ex-King Lobengula's son, who has been the active promoter of the revolt of the Matabele, has been chosen as their King.

CAVING IN.
LONDON, July 5th.

The Porto has agreed unconditionally to all the points pressed by the Embassies of the Foreign Powers relative to Crete.

THE TSAR.
LONDON, July 5th.

The Tsar has recovered from the attack of jaundice from which he was suffering, and has made his state entry into St. Petersburg. The ceremony, which was of the briefest, was short of all brilliancy.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.
LONDON, July 6th.

Sir Hercules Robinson has been raised to the Peerage.

AMERICA: POLITICS.
LONDON, July 5th.

The Committee of the Democratic Convention sitting at Chicago has drafted a platform which is certain of adoption by the party. It demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold; it condemns the revival of the McKinley tariff; and the platform has other planks regarding Cuba and Missouri.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, June 19th.

The *Daily News*, Odessa correspondent writes:—The many unfounded reports regarding incidents in connection with the Coronation which have recently appeared in some English and Continental journals are making a very bad impression on the Russian Government, and they are certainly not calculated to enhance those friendly feelings which the majority of Englishmen profess to be desirous of seeing maintained between the two countries. The leading Russian journals absolutely and unqualifiedly deny the statements recently made by several Anglo-German newspapers to the effect that the Eastern Triple Alliance—Russia, France, and Germany—has resolved upon a new and active departure in the Far East. Russia contemplates no new political movement in that direction, at least not for the present. It is pointed out that Germany would not doubt like to join in any allied movement, east or west, which would bring her nearer to Russia, but this country has no further need of her co-operation in the Far East, and, as a matter of fact, says one of the St. Petersburg journals, the so-called Eastern Triple Alliance no longer exists.

TYPHOON WARNING.

Senor José de Navarro, Spanish Consul at this port, has courteously favored us with a copy of the following telegram, received from Manila:—

"There is a depression to the N.E. of Manila near the northern coast of Luzon."

The Observatory officials report:—"On the 18th at 11.20 a.m.—Depression in the Pacific to the E.N.E. of Bolineo. At 11.30 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably at Bolineo and on the S.E. coast of China. In the extreme North pressure has also given way; another depression lying, apparently, over Manchuria." At 4 p.m. the barometer read 29.64.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Novosti* states that Russia has obtained absolute freedom for her trade in Northern China.

THE Marquis Yamagata arrived here this morning by the *Yarra*. We are glad to hear His Excellency is much better.

THE University cricket match resulted in a draw. In their first innings Cambridge made 319 runs and in the second 212. The Oxford eleven scored 302 in their first innings, and 328 in their second for the loss of six wickets.

THE Police last night raided a gambling house in the Western district and captured three men. Two were proved to be running a gambling place and fined \$60 each, while the third man, who was only a visitor, was let off for \$5.

SEVERAL householders were before the Police Magistrate this morning for failing to comply with the orders of the Sanitary Board regarding their cocklofts. They were all found guilty, and fined in sums ranging from \$10 to \$25 each.

WE would remind our military and naval readers of the concert to be given at the St. Patrick's Club-house this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. There will be a complete change of programme and an excellent entertainment may be confidently looked forward to.

THE Singapore Amateur Dramatics gave an entertainment at the Tangle Club on the evening of the 10th inst. This consisted of a comedietta "The Duchess of Baywater & Co." and a variety programme, and was reported by our Straits contemporaries as a great success.

A WELL-KNOWN thief whom the Yau-ma-tei police found in the possession of a revolver yesterday, was this morning sent up to "Thomson's Retreat" for three months in default of paying a fine of \$100. This should be a warning to the class of desperadoes of whom Lai Mit is a sample.

ALL the home papers received by the French mail liner *Yarra* to-day contain copious reports of the celebration of Lord Kelvin's professional jubilee, but make no mention of the congratulations wired from Hongkong. How very unkind! As if Hongkong were nothing at all, at all! How such papers, such nasty things, make a living is simply a marvel.

THE Admiralty have decided to make much more extensive additions to the Royal Naval Barracks at Devonport than was originally provided for. The importance of the port will be greatly increased when the present dock extension works are completed, and, in accordance with the revised plans, the accommodation of the barracks where there is now room for 1,000 officers and men will be doubled. The work, which will cost £160,000, will, it is expected, be completed by December, 1899.

WE learn that those most enterprising of purveyors, Messrs. Madar & Farmer, have decided after much pressing, to add to the attractions of the New Victoria Hotel by running a grill-room, as well as a private bar and buffet, in connection with the present Bar. The enviable reputation earned by the old Victoria Hotel is ample guarantee that nothing but the best will be provided, and under the superintendence of Host Farmer proper attendance will be assured. Under these conditions many residents will look forward with interest for the 1st Sept., when these improvements will be completed and thrown open to public inspection.

ON the 4th July the Yokohama *Box of Curios* fairly outdid any weekly published in the Far East. The front and back pages bore large cartoons in three colours—red, white, and blue—while each page was beautified (?) with the imprint of the stars and stripes across the centre. In his letter press "Boxie" crowed even more loudly than his wit, at the same time promising that on the first suitable occasion the British flag should be accorded the same honour.

The paper was certainly a fine sample of the lithographic art in advertising, and should cause orders to flow in to Brother Thorne. By-the-by, Boxie, what has become of that traveller of yours who was starting for Alaska by way of Canton? Why did you not dish him up on the 4th?

WIRTH's Circus, which has been doing a good business at Shanghai, will arrive here by the Chinese steamer *Kwanle* to-morrow, and arrangements have been completed for its open on Jardine's Ground, East Point, next Tuesday evening.

THE many friends of the late Inspector Moffatt, who died of plague contracted while carrying out his duties, will be pleased to learn that the Government has made a compassionate allowance of \$5,000 to his widow. She will further receive a small monthly allowance from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

A WARNING TO PHILATELISTS.—At Bow Street Police Court, the other day, Mr. Upcott G.O., the registered proprietor of the *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*, was fined 10s. for having in his possession a die for the production of fictitious stamps. The die in question was to have been reproduced in a philatelic supplement to his paper for the information of the public.

A GENERAL meeting of the Singapore Sporting Club was held on the 10th inst., at which it was decided to hold the Autumn Race Meeting on the 20th, 22nd and 24th October. A number of changes were proposed in the programme, but, beyond running two griffin races consecutively on the first and second days, no changes were made. Complaint was heard that the club funds would not admit of greater stakes being put up.

A NEW MILITARY BICYCLE.—An Austrian officer has invented a new type of military bicycle, which, like the one now in use in the French army, can be folded up and carried on the cyclist's back over impracticable ground. In the middle of the machine the upper and lower bar of the frame have socket-joints which fasten together with pins. The strength of the frame is in no way impaired by these joints, as has been proved by a number of severe tests. This arrangement differs from that adopted for the French military folding cycle, in which the front and back part of the frame are joined by a single bar with a kind of hinged elbow-joint. The rifle is carried in front of the machine, being fastened, muzzle downwards, to the steering head and the left of the front-wheel fork at the hub, the butt projecting above the handle-bar.—*Die Reichsanzeiger*.

MANY and sincere have been the expressions of regret expressed in shipping circles in the Colony since news of the death in the United States of Captain George B. Lefavour reached here by the *Coptic* a couple of days ago, for he was universally and very deservedly respected by hundreds of warm friends of many nationalities. It is chiefly as the successful and genial commodore skipper of the Steamboat Co.'s fine fleet of river steamer and as Commander of the speedy *Honam* that Captain Lefavour will be long remembered in this part of the world, for he rose steadily in the ranks here until he got his command, never flagging in zeal, never wearying of well-doing from the time he joined the Co.'s service until, through the illness which has now ended in death, he reluctantly relinquished the command of the *Honam* and repaired to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment for apoplexy. At one time very little hope was entertained here of his recovery, but his robust constitution and strong will and pluck enabled him to pull through, and when he left here a few weeks ago bound for his home in Salem, Mass., bright indeed were the hopes of his friends that he would soon be able to return to the Colony in his wonted health and strength. But man proposes and God disposes, and we have, as above stated, to mourn the loss of the gallant Commodore, who succumbed on the 10th ultimo to an apoplectic seizure on what the *Frederic Chronicle* describes as "an east-bound train," shortly before it reached Odgen. At the time of his death Captain Lefavour was 55 years of age.

WE've seen some funny things in the Hongkong *Government Gazette*, but the advertisement in this issue as a sale by public auction of four chests of opium is certainly as "bewildering" as the replies to some questions asked by the unofficial members of our miniature parliament.

The advertisement, which has, of course, been drawn up and duly approved by the Colonial Secretary, states firstly that four chests of *Malwa* opium will be sold at 11 a.m. on the 27th day of July, 1896. There is no doubt about it, then, that these four chests contain *Malwa* opium. Well, and good so far, but read on and you will find the following announcement:—

The vendor does not guarantee the condition, quantity or quality of opium in any chest.

The above opium is sold with reserve, and the vendor reserves to himself the right to bid by himself or his agents.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery, and immediate delivery to be taken.

NOTE.—A removal permit must be obtained before the chests can be removed.

If the chests contain *Malwa* opium why does the Government decline to guarantee the quality of opium? Then, again, look at the "terms of sale." If the terms are "cash on delivery," why go to the trouble of stating that *immediate delivery must be taken*? Would it not be better to say "terms cash"? If the terms are cash it is fair and reasonable to assume that the man who pays for the opium will not be slow to carry his goods away from the auction room. But it is evident that *immediate delivery* cannot be taken and therefore the terms of sale are at variance with the notice, for we read that "a removal permit must be obtained before the chests can be removed." This means that the highest bidder will have to go through a lot of red-tape formalities before he can get his chests of opium. He must rush home and fill in an application form, then go to the Opium Farmer and get it endorsed; then he will have to call at the Harbour office and "chin chin" the clerks there to note and pass the order; after that he will have to rush back to Armstrong's auction room and bellow for toolies to come and carry his opium, and finally probably about four hours after the auction, he will be the happy possessor of four chests of opium, and will, doubtless, be inclined to sit down and think over the wondrous works of the Government!

And the wondrous works of the Government! Finally go over to his harmonium or take up the family goos or his celestial, high-strung violin and praise God from whom all blessings flow.

THERE were two cases of plague to-day—in the city. This makes a total of twelve for the week.

THE Russian transport *Varona* arrived here to-day from Odessa with 1500 soldiers, 33 officers and to civil engineers. Three more large transports carrying troops, rails, and war material, are now on the way out to the East. The *Varona* sails for Vladivostok to-morrow morning.

A TELEGRAM dated London July 5th published a Bangkok contemporary states "the Tsar has recovered from the attack of jaundice from which he suffered recently." Reuter didn't report His Majesty's recovery. He only told us the Tsar was ill and left us in feverish anxiety ever since. But he shouldn't bar the Tsar.

THUS the "Topicist" in the *Singapore Free Press*:—Hongkong has asked Mr. Chamberlain for the bread of local self-government. He gives that colony the indigestible stone of a nominal concession. And a "great disappointment" gnaws the vitals of Mr. Whitehead and his allies. This shows the danger of asking too much in the hope of getting some fair share of what you ask. The result is often to choke off all concession and to turn the hearts of Downing Street against those pestilential fellows who will bother themselves about inflicting the Hongkong Frog up to the bulk of the Bull of Australia.

In his weekly *Share List* issued at noon to-day, Mr. Erich George reports very little business. Banks have ruled firms with small sales at 184 and 185 percent premium. The Corporation has declared (subject to audit) a dividend of £1-10-0 for the last half year; \$150,000 will be added to the Reserve Fund, and \$100,000 will be carried forward. Steamboats quiet at \$33 1/2 cash; the Company will pay a dividend of \$1.20 in August. There is a demand for these shares at \$33 1/2, but none are procurable. Docks have been done at 187 percent premium for cash and at 190 and 191 for August 31st. Lands have changed hands at \$73 and are wanted at this rate, but owing to the forthcoming dividend of \$2 per share payable on the 27th instant none are procurable at present. Hotels have been asked for at \$23. Small sales of Watsons at \$11 1/2, Green Islands at \$17 1/2, and Electrics at \$7 have taken place.

COUNTERFEIT ten-cent pieces are common in Penang just now. A Chinaman, with fourteen of them in his possession, was arrested there on the 7th instant.

THE Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Tamboff*, Capt. Ivanovsky, from Odessa, arrived at Singapore on the 14th, bound to Vladivostok. She had on board 64 passengers, 23 officers and 775 soldiers.

THE *Straits Maritime Journal* bears that the accident to the *Anchitis* is nothing worse than her stranding on the coast between Rangoon and Moulmein. It was expected that she would be floated off shortly.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside any vessel holding the answering pennant between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Robert & Co. \$15
W. H. Ray 10
Schoole & Co. 10

THE NEW OFFICE BOY:—"Please, Sir, there's a lady in the outside office as has called to see you."

He:—"Is it important business?"
Boy:—"She didn't say, Sir; but she looked awful determined, and said she wanted to see you."

He:—"Show her in!—[with a gasp] Oh, heavens! Why, it's my wife!"

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

Indian and Foreign Offices, and he is returning to resume his post at Kashgar as Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs.

The German sugar market has been seriously affected in consequence of the new German Sugar Tax bill doubling the export duties—viz. from 25 to 50 per cent.

The will of the late Mr. George Holt, shipowner Liverpool, has been proved. The gross value of the estate has been sworn at £195,684, and the net at £59,480. The testator was a generous benefactor to Liverpool institutions. His will contains no public bequests.

It is understood that Earl Cadogan, the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Earl of Derby have each been approached with reference to the appointment of British Ambassadors in Paris, and have declined the overtures. The Marquis of Londonderry, would not, it is known, accept the position.

The graduation ceremony in honour of the job of Lord Kelvin took place on the 16th inst. in Glasgow University, his Lordship being capped by Professor Galbraith. During the proceedings a letter was received from Sir Francis Knollys, conveying the congratulations of the Prince of Wales on Lord Kelvin having attained the 50th year of his tenure of the Professorship at the University. A telegram of congratulation from the Queen was also received by Lord Kelvin.

Among the 26 Powers which have already signified their intention of taking part in the Paris Exhibition in 1900 are China, Japan, and Korea.

The expedition of Russian Engineer officers and men, sent from Siberia to China, has nearly completed the survey for the branch of the Siberian Railway which is to connect the Manchurian. The first reports of the progress of the Trans-Siberian Railway are very favourable.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on 15th inst. at the University of London, the President, Sir Clements R. Markham, in the chair. The report of the Council showed that the total number of Fellows on the roll, exclusive of honorary members, was 3,744; the total receipts during the year were £10,209, and the expenditure was £10,057. In presenting the Founder's Medal to Mr. St. George R. Little, the President complimented that gentleman on the value of his work in the Pamirs, and upon his daring journey from the Pamirs to Peking, as well as upon his more recent attempts in exploring Tibet.

The valuable map which was one of the chief results of the latter journey constituted one of the most satisfactory pieces of work ever accomplished for the Society. Mr. Little's brief and modestly acknowledged the compliment.

The Queen has approved of the issue of a "star" to all officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers and men who took part in the recent Expedition to Ashanti.

It is to be made of gun-metal, and will be issued subject to the usual conditions governing the grant of war medals, although, as there was no actual fighting during the Expedition, it is impossible to issue a medal.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Captain Miers, who has been appointed to the command of the new Japanese battleship *Fuji* now being completed by the Thames Ironworks, is expected here very shortly in the next Nippon Yusen Kabsa boat, the *Asami Maru*. A number of other officers for the *Fuji* are also passengers by the same vessel.

A Military Attaché has been added to the Japanese Legation in Vienna. Major Ohara has been appointed to the post, and will arrive in a few days. The Japanese Government has also decided to appoint a Military Attaché to the Legation at Rome.

Major Ohshima, who was attached to Marshal Yamagata's staff, will remain in Germany for some months, to study the latest military improvements.

It is announced that Captain Robert Jones has been appointed to the command of the *Cochin China* Naval Division.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Chaplain and Naval Instructor: Rev. P. H. Jones, to the *Narditus*, to date June 15. Chaplain: Rev. F. A. J. Gace, to the *Victor Emanuel*, additional, for Hongkong and the *Immortal* to date June 15th.

The *Grafton*, for China, arrived at Malta yesterday.

Colonel Liebert will, as we have already announced, probably be appointed to the command of the German officers of all arms who are to reorganise the Chinese Army.

The promised sale of pay is said to be very good. They retire from the German Army for the duration of their stay in China, but are at liberty to re-enter it on their return.

In naval circles it is rumoured that plans have been submitted to the Admiralty for the construction of a fleet of small gunboats to develop the extraordinary speed of 40 knots.

These vessels are, according to the *Western Morning News*, to be driven and lighted by electricity, the two screws being placed not at the stern, but a little ahead, and they are to be wholly or partially submersible, and to make this process easier the vessels will be little more than a mere hull, devoid of outworks of any kind.

It is believed that the vessels will be designed entirely as an attempt to embody the principle which has been advocated by so many naval experts of putting into a small compass, with extraordinary speed, fighting power which may cope with really big warships.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

At the final meeting of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire on 15th inst., the most important business was that dealing with the signals and the rates of freight to South Africa. A resolution was carried urging the British Government to endeavour to secure the consent of all foreign Powers to the withdrawal of the new fog-signals as proposed at the Washington Conference. A resolution was also carried drawing attention to the disadvantageous position of British traders owing to the high rates of freight charged for transit of goods to South Africa compared with the rates from the United States and Germany.

The Conference of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire having closed its proceedings at the Grosvenor Hall, reception was held on the 15th inst., by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Chamberlain at the Imperial Institute, when the members were invited to meet the Prince of Wales. There was a very large gathering of delegates and others interested in Colonial affairs.

The magnificent apartments of the Institute were lavishly decorated with flowers, and the grounds were illuminated. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain received their guests in the vestibule at ten o'clock. At eleven the Duke and Duchess of York arrived with Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck, and were received by Sir F. Abel and Sir Somers Vane.

The Prince of Wales arrived shortly afterwards, and conducted Mrs. Chamberlain to the apartments reserved for the Royal and distinguished visitors.

At the concluding meeting on the 15th inst., Mr. John W. Williams (Leeds) proposed: "That connection by railway of a seaport in Burma with south-west China at Suifu is greatly required in order to open up to the trade of the Empire our new territories in the basin of the Mekong, and to enable manufacturers of the Empire to compete with those of France in Northern Siam and in South-west China."

Mr. Hilbert (Blackburn) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

TRADE ROUTES TO CHINA.

Lord Salisbury and Lord George Hamilton received at the Foreign Office on 15th June a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who asked the support of the Government for making trade routes in China either by undertaking the construction of railways or making some reasonable guarantee of the capital required. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., president, Mr. Muniz, M.P., Mr. Hornby, M.P., Mr. Bainbridge, M.P., Mr. Wayman, M.P., Mr. Ashton, M.P., Mr. G. Alcock, M.P., Mr. Kenyon, M.P., Mr. Elton, M.P., and Mr. Wyrill, M.P., attended with the representatives of the chambers, including Mr. Williams (Leeds), Mr. Firth (Huddersfield), and Mr. Brittain (Sheffield).

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said their object was to impress the views of the Associated Chambers upon the Government with regard to the trade routes to China. The Chambers had unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That, as the connection by railway of a seaport in Burma with South-west China at Suifu is greatly required in order to open up to the trade of the Empire our new territories in the basin of the Mekong, and to enable British manufacturers to compete with those of France in Northern Siam and in South-west China, this Association urges upon the Imperial and Indian Governments the necessity for such a railway leading to Suifu, either from Moumein via Siam or from Rangoon wholly through British territory via Karenni, to be undertaken or guaranteed by the Government, and also for permission to be obtained from the Chinese Government for the continuation of the railway through Suifu into the Chinese domain on conditions not less favourable than those granted to the French for the continuation of their railways into China."

The importance of the resolution had been emphasised by the Conference of Associated Chambers of the Empire having unanimously voted the same resolution that day.

Mr. Williams (president of the Leeds Chamber) and Mr. H. Harrison (Blackburn) having urged the importance of doing something in China when the French and Russian Governments were so active in that country.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said: "I am very glad to hear this testimony from skilled men on the importance of the consideration which we have to take into account in dealing with this complicated matter. As the President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce has observed, it is not a new matter for me. I remember thirty years ago, when I first came to the India Office, it was one of the first that attracted my attention. We made many efforts to obtain information. We may remember that one of them ended in the calamitous death of Mr. Margary, who was murdered in attempting to obtain information for the survey of this very line. It does not need proof that it is a great object for us to introduce our commerce into the valley of the Yellow River. We at all times have had as an object. At a time when so many nations of the world think that it is a great achievement of statesmen to exclude the commerce of other nations, it is more than ever important to us that we should obtain these accessions to great foreign markets; in fact, so much so is this the case that I should be inclined to say that there is this broad distinction between the policy of the English Foreign Office and the policy of other Governments—I think other Governments, if they seek for trade, it is in order that they may obtain territory; if the English Government seeks for territory it is in order that it may obtain trade. (Hear, hear.) We have added considerably in the last ten years to the area of the British Empire. I do not value the mere addition of so many square miles of territory; what I value is the addition of so many free markets to the commerce of the country. (Cheers.) Looking at the matter from this point of view, of course there is nothing that interests me more than this attempt to obtain access to the markets of China from behind, where practically we are almost without a rival, if not entirely without a rival, and where we shall tap sources of supply and give an outlet to the efforts of industry which no other arrangement by the sea board can accomplish. (Hear, hear.) But when we come to the means we come, of course, across our difficulties. In the first place, must I think, be laid down as a maxim, which the British Government has never yet under any temptation transgressed, that it will not assist by guarantee or otherwise any railway that is not in its own possession. If there is a railway that is outside its possessions, that is a thing which it is legitimate for capitalists to undertake and by which they will confer great benefits on themselves, on the country they visit, and on the world by the enterprise they show; but, as a matter of fact, the British House of Commons has never yet consented to give money to the support of railways on other people's territory, and it seems to me outside the calculation of political argument that the British House of Commons would ever undertake to do so."

Therefore, with respect to much that has been said, I have this answer to make—you provide a powerful and solvent company, we will assist you so far as we can to bring it to the edge of the British territory—(hear, hear)—and when we have done so—it may seem arrogant to say it to you—I have not the slightest doubt that we shall be able to penetrate into foreign territory whenever we think it is desirable to do so. I do not believe there is, and I have never heard of any foreign country, seeking the termination of a railway on the other side of its border, that has refused to give facilities for that railway to enter its land. (Hear, hear.) What you have to do is, therefore, to provide the means for carrying this railway on. I can assure you not only of the good will, but of the assistance of the British and Indian Governments to the utmost of their power so far as is on their own territory. (Hear, hear.) Beyond that I can say nothing. That, of course, deals with the question of the railway, but we have not dealt with an engineering point of view that Mr. Holt Hallett is most fully justified in the view that he takes, and that it would be a great benefit to the world if he could carry his railway from Rangoon, in the valley of the Upper Menam, into the districts of China, and I hope he will do so. The Siamese is a very enlightened Government, and I think it is becoming more enlightened every day, and the security which has recently been conferred upon it, I have no doubt, enormously stimulates its efforts to improve the material condition of the country under its charge. I hope very earnestly that they will give all their attention and all the assistance they can to any railway which has for its object to open the upper parts of the territory. But I wish to point out to you that this very agreement which we have entered into with France, by which neither of us can exercise any material pressure upon Siam within the valley of the Menam, is not a unilateral agreement but a bilateral one—that is to say, it applies to England quite as much as it does to France; and if you can induce the Government of Siam to allow you to make a railway through this protected area of Siamese territory you will not be able to rely upon any power of the British Government to influence the Siamese Government as to the management of that railway, which would be a foreign railway to all intents and purposes. Do not imagine that Siam in respect to its protected territory is at all in the nature of a protected or dependent State. It is an absolutely independent State, and any railway which is made through it will, of course, depend—I do not say that it is not a very

safe dependence—but it will depend entirely upon the control and judgment which the Siamese Government will exercise over it. That, of course, will have to be considered by all persons who undertake to make railways of that kind. I think I have heard from the president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce some suggestions that by our territorial arrangements on the Mekong, by which we abstain from claiming territory which the French Government has had hindered to some extent our railway projects in that country. I say only that it is not the opinion of the Indian Government, and I think it is a mistake. My impression is that the bit of territory which we have declined to contest with the French Government—because their claims were as confident as ours—is not really of any importance for the future development of the railway communication. If we thought it to be so we should not have abandoned it. I am very glad to hear the opinions as to the importance of Suifu. It is not very far from the Kanlon ferry. I do not see why you should despair of bridging over that interval, and the suggestion which I heard that we are going to end at Kanlon ferry I am told has no foundation, and—in fact, the Indian Government is very anxious to complete that communication. When we are able to get to the boundary of Yunnan I do not think that it will be in the least beyond the power of diplomacy to induce the Chinese to consult their own obvious interest, to consult the advantage of their own Custom-house, which would be largely benefited by facilitating entrance into the Yunnan with France which should hinder our carrying that enterprise into effect. I thought I heard some suggestions, in the matter of making railways, that if we had a contest with France she would take all the advantages out of our hands. If that is the view of any number of English capitalists it seems to me a singularly pusillanimous view, considering what teaching we have from the past as to the superiority of English enterprise over that of the enterprise of every other nation in the world wherever it has been free to enter into that question, that some of the fears with respect to Russian competition in the north are unworthy of our history and our power. If England, with all her traditions, with all her commercial machinery, with all her tremendous capital, with all her accumulated knowledge—if she cannot compete with Russia in the race for a market, we are, indeed, a degraded generation compared with what our fathers were. (Laughter.) I cannot accept these pusillanimous counsel. The only thing that I desire is that we should have a free course, that we should do our utmost both as a State and as individuals to overcome the obstacles of nature, and that when they are overcome the competition of no nation, be it what it may, is of a kind to alarm us or to make us doubt what splendid destinies are awaiting the commerce of our country. (Cheers.)

Sir Stafford Northcote thanked Lord Salisbury for the very kind and sympathetic way in which he had received the deputation, and the interview terminated.

SWATOW NOTES.

There is nothing doing here, either socially or in any other way; everything is as dull as the proverbial "ditch water." We are a triangular community, and shall continue so until September, being divided up between Kachiko, Kialat, and Masu, which is a further bar to sociability. We are experiencing very great heat just now and the Custom House thermometer has registered 96 deg., but from its exposed position this does not give quite a correct idea of the temperature. I think 90 deg. is nearer the mark. The breeze which comes up nearly every afternoon is the salvation of us all, or probably we should dissolve and leave only a spot of grease behind.

A paragraph appeared in your press, copied, I believe, from the *Shanghai Mercury*, in which an extraordinary statement was made about the mortality from plague in a town or village near this. I hear on the best authority that there is not the slightest vestige of truth in the story. Plague is fast disappearing here and has also abated considerably in Chaochow. Statements of this nature should not be published, except on reliable information, as the trade of the port may be seriously affected by it.

The fourth and final, for the time being—sailing race took place last Sunday and to everybody's surprise was won by the gig flying "No. 9" flag, on her time allowance. The Doctor's gig has obtained the greatest number of points during the series of races and is therefore the winner of the first prize. There was a splendid sailing breeze and the race was a very fast one.

[No such paragraph as plague was published in this paper.]

LI HUNG-CHANG IN GERMANY.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPEROR.

Li Hung-chang and the Chinese Mission were received in special audience by the Emperor William at half-past twelve on the 14th inst. in the Knights' Hall of the Royal Palace. The Envoy and his suite were conveyed to the Palace from the Kaiserhof Hotel in four State carriages. In the first were seated Lord Li, Councillor of Legation, and Lo Feng-loh, Secretary of Legation, with Colonel Liebert and in the second, Li Hung-chang, Baron von Hatzfeldt, and the Chinese Interpreter. The two remaining carriages contained the members of the suite. A squadron of Uhlans escorted the procession, which was received at the courtyard of the Palace by a guard of honour with colours and band. The Palace Guards and soldiers of the Garde du Corps were also stationed at various points leading to the reception rooms. A procession was formed through the Palace to the Chamber. The Emperor had meanwhile taken his seat on the Throne in the Knights' Hall (the old Throne Room), surrounded by the Princes of the Royal House, the great Court functionaries, and a brilliant military and naval suite. The Imperial Chancellor and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of State, were also present. The Emperor was seated on a dais specially erected to the right of the throne. Li Hung-chang and his suite were introduced and advanced up the hall, bowing three times as they approached the throne. In the centre of the Throne Room the members of the suite, and the Chinese Envoy advanced alone, and making an obeisance before the Emperor, handed his credentials to his Majesty, at the same time delivering an address in which he expressed his admiration for the great German Empire, and dwelt upon the friendly relations subsisting between Germany and China, relations more completely friendly than those with any other Treaty Power. The Envoy then expressed his thanks for the powerful help of the German Government in last year's negotiations regarding the retrocession of the Liaotung. His Excellency also presented a number of valuable presents.

Proceeding to refer to the German army, which he described as the first in the world, Li Hung-chang alluded to the services rendered in China in the despatch of German officers to instruct the Chinese army, and in the supply of warships and war materiel to China by German manufacturers. The Envoy, after expressing his personal veneration for the Emperor, concluded with the expression of a wish for a lasting friendship between Germany and China.

The Emperor William then read his reply, which was translated into Chinese by Mr. G. Detting. His Majesty expressed his pleasure at welcoming the experienced statesman, and said that he saw in the despatch of the Envoy a proof of friendly sentiments which he, the Emperor, sincerely reciprocated. It was his wish and aim that the friendship between China and Germany, so often proved in the past, should still further develop to the blessing of both countries. In conclusion, the Emperor begged the Envoy to convey his thanks to the Emperor of China for sending the Ambassador, and his best wishes for his lasting welfare and the prosperity of his great Empire.

The departure of the Envoy was attended by the same ceremony as on his arrival. Subsequently the following official text of the address and reply were given in the *Imperial Gazette*. Li Hung-chang said:—

I enter your Majesty's presence with awe and filled with admiration for the great German Empire—for that heritage which, received from your Majesty's ancestors, has, on account of its civilisation, its moral power, its greatness, and its renown, long attracted the attention of humanity far and near. Friendship has long existed between China and the Empire represented by your Majesty, and with no other Treaty Power are the relations of China so good. The fact that the favourable result of last year's negotiations respecting the retrocession of Korea, Liaotung, and Manchuria, was due to the mighty aid afforded by your Majesty's Government has in grateful recollection been deeply engraved upon the tablets of China's memory.

When, as Governor-General of Pechili, I undertook to organise a military school I well knew the German army to be the foremost in the world. At that time your Majesty graciously deigned to send officers to China for that purpose. Great advantage has accrued to the army under my administration from the activity of those gentlemen. In the purchase of war ships and war materiel of all kinds China has for many years appealed to German industry, and Germany has unreservedly ministered to her needs. This I mention with reverence and gratitude, and add the assurance that such service will never be forgotten by us.

Despite my advanced age, I have not hesitated to undertake a long voyage in order to hand to your Majesty in person this Imperial letter from my most gracious Sovereign, and to emphasise the friendly feelings which he entertains for your Majesty. I wished to express to you my sincere desire to cement to the fullest extent the friendly relations between your Majesty's personal esteem. Your Majesty will, I trust, most graciously appreciate the motives of the Chinese Emperor in appointing me Envoy Extraordinary, and will second his efforts to establish eternal friendship between Germany and China, so that both countries may share in the common blessings of peace. This is my earnest hope.

The Emperor thereupon read the following reply:—

It gives me great pleasure to greet as Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty the Emperor of China, a statesman tried to long years of eminent activity. I gladly recognise in your mission a new and valuable proof of the friendly feelings cherished by your Majesty's Sovereign towards my person and towards the German Empire. Those feelings I sincerely reciprocate. I also fervently trust and desire that the past friendship between China and Germany may in future continue undiminished, and it is my confident hope that the friendly relations based upon such friendship may still further develop themselves.

I pray you to convey to his Majesty the Emperor of China the expression of my thanks for your mission, as well as for the letter which you have given me. Convey also my best wishes for his continued health and for the welfare of his great Empire. I bid you welcome to my Court and capital.

Baron von Marschall, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, this morning returned the visit made yesterday to the Foreign Office by the Chinese Envoy, and on behalf of the Emperor, conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle. Shortly afterwards the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, also called upon Li Hung-chang and remained with him for a considerable time.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Via Ceylon and Calcutta.)

SINGAPORE, June 24th.

The Finance Department notify that 3,000 chests of Bengal opium will be sold in 1897, half Behar and half Benares, monthly sales being 3,350 chests.

DARJILING, June 26th.

We have had nine inches of rain in five hours in Darjiling, which is a record. Great damage has been done. Seven considerable slips have taken place on the line from Ghoom to Darjiling. Roads and bridges have been carried away, and one life lost.

LATER.

The moon has broken in Darjiling with disastrous results. The Sonoda Mission has fallen in. The missionaries are supposed to have been buried alive. Fifty-two slips occurred along the new Labong road. Traffic has been suspended. At Singamari a woman drawing water from the Jhom was buried, but was extricated and removed to a hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition.

LONDON, June 26th.

The latest news from Mashonaland states that the rebels have surrounded Fort Charter and looted Maridella, where they seized 25,000 cartridges. During the fighting at Maridella, Lieut. Bremner, sixth Hussars, who was serving as a Volunteer, was killed.

June 27th.

Sir H. H. Johnston, Commissioner of British Central Africa, has arrived in London quite well. It is reported that the natives employed in making the Beira Railway have risen.

Australia has beaten Surrey by six wickets. Lancashire has beaten Surrey by two hundred and five runs.

A further despatch from the Transvaal Government affirms that the recent despatches urging the prosecution of Mr. Cecil Rhodes were animated by no hostile spirit, the Transvaal Government merely desiring to co-operate with Great Britain in promoting peace and confidence in Africa.

This paper reports that an attempt has been made to murder the Shah at Teheran, but it was frustrated and the assassin arrested.

June 29th.

Georgi Pachia, Prince of Samoz, has been appointed Governor of Crete. The Porte is confident of an early settlement of the disturbances in the island.

The Italian Government have decided to recall a number of troops from Africa. At a banquet given to Li Hung-chang by the leading members in Berlin, Secretary of State Bismarck made a speech dwelling on the importance of Li Hung-chang's visit. Admiral

Hollmann proposed the health of the Emperor of China.

ROME, June 29th.

A Papal Encyclical has been issued on the unity of the Church, which tends to show by implication that it is not possible to recognise Anglican orders.

LONDON, June 30th.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question, said the employment of Indian regiments in Mashonaland would be regarded as a confession of weakness by the natives. General Goodenough and Sir Frederick Carrington had, he said, informed the Government they were prepared to send any reinforcements necessary to suppress the rebellion. The Government, he added, propose to keep the Cape Garrison up to full strength. Hence a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles has been ordered to the Cape.

The Land Rating Bill passed the report stage of the House of Commons after an all-night sitting owing to the obstructive tactics of the Opposition.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton said that he hoped on Thursday to lay upon the table of the House the telegrams and despatches relating to the Suakim Expedition.

ROME, June 30th.

The Duke of Sermoneta, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said the Triple Alliance, close friendship with Great Britain, and good relations with all Powers were the cardinal points of Italian policy, the object of which was to maintain the *status quo* and preserve peace.

July 1st.

Duke Sermoneta, in his speech yesterday in the Chamber, also said that the incident connected with the publication of the Green Book has not disturbed the relations between Great Britain and Italy, which, indeed, were more intimate through the operations of the two countries against a common enemy. Referring to the French movements on the frontier of Tripoli, he said the policy of Italy was to maintain the *status quo* in the Mediterranean and adjacent territory.

In the Chamber of Deputies a large majority have passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet. Signor Rudini, who spoke on the same lines as the Duke of Sermoneta, said that it was necessary to retain Kassala as a safeguard to Italy's rightful interest in the Egyptian question.

LONDON, 1st July.

The revenue returns for the quarter show a net increase of £1,600,000.

Advices from Crete state that Georgi Pachia, the Governor, has arrived at Canoa, and that the Christian deputies refuse to attend the Assembly.

July 2nd.

In the House of Commons last night the Land Rating Bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of a hundred and fifty votes.

Lord Hamilton opened the Indian Institute at the Oxford University. In his speech made on the occasion he engaged the Indian civilisation, and said that the Institute, by encouraging the study of Indian subjects, would deepen Great Britain's hold of the affections of the Indians.

The *Times* enlarges the speech made by Lord Hamilton in opening the Indian Institute at Oxford, which, however, may be contrasted in India with acts showing how regardless England is of Indian interests when dealing with political expediency at home. The *Times* adds that it is understood that the Government, notwithstanding the protest of the Government of India, still intend to charge the Indian Exchequer with the pay of the Suakim contingent.

The death is announced of Mrs. Harriet Deane Stone.

Fighting continues in Western Crete. The Ambassadors consider the nomination of a Christian Governor nullified by the retention of Abdullah Pachia as Military Commander of the island with superior rank.

July 3rd.

Cholera at Wady Halfa is confined to the civilian population.

Papers relating to the Suakim expedition have been issued. A despatch from Lord Hamilton dated June 30th replying to one from the Viceroy, lays down that whenever a temporary loan of military forces is urgently required either by Great Britain or India such is to be promptly given as far as the ability and resources of either country permits. It then proceeds to argue that India has no greater interest than that of preserving a rapid and secure transit with Great Britain, and it is equally manifest that for this purpose it is indispensable to maintain a settled and orderly Government in Egypt, and the present operations were an integral part of the policy entailed upon His Majesty's Government by the actual situation in Egypt. India has, therefore, material and special interest in supporting that policy. India is merely asked to bear a slight weakening of her forces, but no additional pecuniary burden. If the troops were required to remain beyond December 31st then the question of charging India with any portion of the expenses would be again most carefully considered. The precedent now created can only apply to loans of small bodies and troops for short periods for purposes in which India has a substantial interest. Regarding the despatch laid down that whenever a temporary loan of military forces is urgently required either by Great Britain or India such is to be promptly given as far as the ability and resources of either country permits. It then proceeds to argue that India has no greater interest than that of preserving a rapid and secure transit with Great Britain, and it is equally manifest that for this purpose it is indispensable to maintain a settled and orderly Government in Egypt, and the present operations were an integral part of the policy entailed upon His Majesty's Government by the actual situation in Egypt. 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74 Gold Medals Awarded in 1894 & 1895.



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Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China.
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THE ONLY SELF-ADHESIVE AND PERMANENT NON-CONDUCTOR.

ASBESTOS COMPOSITION AND INSERTION AT REDUCED RATES.

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Opposite the Telegraph Office.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND,"

Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above

on or about FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1896. [1129]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PYRRHUS,"

Captain Bait, will be despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1896. [1133]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID,
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Chartered Steamship

"BALMORAL,"

Captain McIntosh, will be despatched for the

above Ports on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. [1120]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"TIENSIN,"

Captain Pennofer, will be despatched TO-

MORROW, the 19th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1091]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the

above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1128]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENOGLE,"

Captain Gasson, will be despatched as above on

or about SUNDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1101]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"POLYPHEMUS,"

Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1896. [1116]

FOR SHANGHAI AND VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"DAFNE,"

Captain J. Samuelson, will be despatched for the

above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst.,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1896. [1132]

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF

STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY

OF NETHERLANDS INDIA

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,

AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,

JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Carthusius To JAVA July.

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